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Today's Weather.

Portland, Dec. 2.—Oregon and Washington, Saturday fair and slightly cooler.

THE SALMON QUESTION.

Conflicting interests have arisen between the Washington and Oregon authorities over the fisheries question. While the interests of both states are identical, yet fish legislation by joint actions of both legislatures has not been productive of results.

There is a growing sentiment in Oregon, both on the upper and lower Columbia river, for radical changes in our fishing laws. The office of master fish warden is an unnecessary office and the results produced are disproportionate to the costs and expenses of maintaining the office.

What is needed in the fishing industry of Oregon, is less seines and more business. Less red tape and more results. Fewer newspaper articles and annual reports and more fish.

Where the mistake was made in the first place, was in allowing the Standard Oil Company to build any storage tanks within the city limits.

Church Notes. First Congregational church, preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Luther D. Mahone.

IS WAR WORTH THE COST. Even the Japanese are reported as shocked by the slaughter of their enemies, while mourning the slaughter of their fellows of the armies of the mikado.

slaughter of scores of thousands of men, even though an open door to trade and commerce is at the door to trade and commerce is at the other end of the shambles?

The one human life that is lost in the burning tenement or factory is heralded as worth more than the entire cost of the building. It is rightly so heralded and estimated, for man may erect buildings, but he cannot impart life, but takes it, notwithstanding it is a gift from omnipotence.

With a charnel house extended from Port Arthur to Mukden, with tens of thousands of human beings shot to death, blown to atoms, bayoneted, crusade beyond the semblance of humanity, wounded, bleeding, dying, consumed with thirst on the battle-fields—is the game of war worth the frightful and shocking cost?

If the conclusion of the war would insure a lasting peace, if it would restore to the inhabitants of the desolated countries a return even of their worldly goods and place them in the position in which they were before the first blow was struck, the result might justify the cost, for it would be a staying of the march of a dangerous and a restless nation, unscrupulous as to means and remorseless in method.

Her history shows that she has never given up a desired object, and there is nothing in her present attitude to give evidence of an intention to be satisfied with anything but the crushing of Japan and an attainment of uncontrolled influence in China, and, in fact, throughout the entire east.

Mankind has not gone back to the state of the savages, and, surely, there is yet remaining in foreign offices and in cabinets that feeling for humanity which, sooner or later, will bring about the arbitration of the judicial tribunal in the settlement of questions, rather than the arbitrament of the sword.

DANGER FROM FIRE.

People of Astoria little realize the dangers attending the construction of oil tanks in the business portion of the city. They are represented in the council by business men, to guard the interests of the city and see that needed legislation is secured to protect the lives and property of the community.

Where the mistake was made in the first place, was in allowing the Standard Oil Company to build any storage tanks within the city limits. But it is not too late to stop the building of any more.

Church Notes. First Congregational church, preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. by the pastor, Luther D. Mahone.

At the Baptist church tomorrow the hand of church fellowship will be extended to quite a number of new members. The subjects of sermons will be "The Breaking of Bread," and "The Building of Walls." Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

MONKEY PRANKS.

The Way One Cunning Ape Served a Thieving Crow.

Recently a monkey got the better of the common enemy, the carrion crow, by feigning illness. He was fastened to a bamboo pole with a running ring. When he was on his perch the crows annoyed him by stealing from his porringer on the ground.

One morning they had been specially disagreeable. He closed his eyes and feigned a bad illness. When his day's food was brought him the crows descended upon it, and he had scarcely strength to defend it. By good acting he managed to capture one of the crows. To pluck it alive was the obvious course. Then, instead of pulling it to pieces, like the king monkey whom Kipling and Sir Edward Buck watched enjoying a similar triumph at Simla, this monkey tossed the crow into the air, where its own companions fell upon it and killed it.

Monkeys certainly have a sense of fun. Darwin used to spend hours watching a young female orang outang in the zoological gardens and was sure that she had the comic sentiment. She delighted to put upon her head, like a cap, a peculiar shaped bowl, which had a droll effect, and she was sensitive to the effect which her joke produced upon the spectators.—Labore Tribune.

LAWS ON EATING.

Meals at One Time Were Regulated by Statute in England.

On Nov. 2, 1330, a law came into force in England for the regulation of meals and continued to have a place on the statute book until 1857. It was designed to check the evils resulting from an excessive use of costly meats and enacted that no one should partake at any place or time (except on specified festivals and holidays to the number of sixteen days a year) of more than two courses, each not consisting of more than two sorts of victuals, either flesh or fish, with the common sorts of pottage, and inexpensive sauce.

This law was an extension of an ordinance issued by Edward II. in 1315 regulating the meals of his nobles, the greater of whom were allowed in addition to two courses of two kinds of meat a side dish of one sort.

An act of 1363 enacts that servants, artisans and laborers "shall be served to eat and drink once a day of flesh or fish and remnant of other victuals, as of butter, milk and cheese, according to their station in life."—London Telegraph.

AFTERNOON TEA.

It Was the Vogue in England in the Eighteenth Century.

The earliest mention of afternoon tea is by Carlyle of Inveresk, who, writing of society at Harrogate in 1763, says, "The ladies gave afternoon tea and coffee in their turns."

In 1766 William Dutton wrote home from Eton college to his father in Shroburne, "I wish you would be so kind as to let me have tea and sugar to drink in the afternoon, without which there is no keeping company with other boys of my standing."

Dr. Somerville, minister of Jedburgh, writing of social habits in Scotland in his early life (1741), says, "Most families, both in the higher and in the middle ranks, used tea at breakfast, but among the latter it was only recently introduced in the afternoon, on the occasion of receiving company."

Thackeray, in "The Newcomes" (1855), alludes to the light refreshment halfway between lunch and dinner as if it were already a fashionable institution, "Barnes Newcome comes every day from the city, drops in and drinks tea at 5 o'clock."—London Globe.

Unique Public House.

In a busy thoroughfare in Glasgow there is a fully licensed public house, which is probably the smallest establishment of its kind in the kingdom. When full it can just accommodate eight customers. It is nicknamed the "Coffin," and the regular habitues give the various drinks, etc., names to correspond. A whisky is a "nail," a pint of beer a "lid," and brandy and soda is a "monument." The sandwiches are dubbed "gravestones" and the cigarettes "worms."

Mutual Distrust.

"A genius," said the young man with long hair and eyeglasses, "usually regards the world as a balky mule." "Yes," answered Miss Cayenne, "and the world usually regards a genius as a horse that is trying to run away."—Washington Star.

Things Worth Remembering.

Do not forget that it isn't necessary to be disagreeable in order to disagree with the other man. If we took as great pains to say kind things as we do to think unkind ones, life would be one long metaphorical May.—Success.

A Town For Men Only.

On the borders between China and Russia, in Asia, almost due south of Lake Balkal, is a good sized town known as Malmatehin, which is exclusively inhabited by men. The place has a considerable trade and is also a military post. An old law forbids women to live in this territory, and they cannot pass the great wall of Kalkan nor enter Mongolia at all.

The Ridiculous Part.

"Do you see anything ridiculous in my wig?" said a judge to the famous Irish barrister, John Curran. "Nothing but the head," flew back the retort.

Swell Togs For Men.

P. A. STOKES

Home of Swell Togs



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TIME

you were seeing us about your Winter Suit or Overcoat if you expect to be in the "running" with the fashionably dressed men around town. These garments are "chock full" of good quality, and style that is only produced by a first class City Tailor. To buy your clothes here is to be well dressed, and to be well dressed is half the battle of life.

We Fit Anyone

P. A. STOKES

Money Back if Dissatisfied

(Continued from Page 1.)

restoring the merchants marine of the United States. The commission was instructed to report on the first day of the coming session and it is expected that this will be done.

Some doubt exists among the members of both houses as to whether additional Chinese exclusion legislation is necessary. It has been held that the law would expire this month as it was founded upon a treaty which also expires. A new treaty is being negotiated and an exclusion law to meet its terms may be necessary.

Senator Dillingham has reported from the committee on immigration a bill amending the immigration laws, and it is his intention to push for its consideration. The principal feature of the bill is a provision for an agent of the United States, accompanied by a surgeon, to be stationed at all important European immigrant ports to inspect aliens seeking admission to the United States.

Two senators are to take oath of office—Philander C. Knox, the successor of Senator Quay from Pennsylvania, and W. Murray Crane, the successor of Senator Hoar from Massachusetts, both seats having been made vacant by death since the last session.

LAST NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Given by the Pupils of the Convent of Holy Names.

Fisiers' opera house was crowded last evening to witness an entertainment given by the pupils of the Convent of Holy Names.

Cinderella in Flowerland was the opening selection, Miss Pearl Roberts assuming the leading role and received meritorious applause.

The orchestra rendered "Bohemia," after which a drama in four acts, entitled "School of Sorrow," was presented by the older members.

Ribbon fantasies was participated in by the younger members and they showed great proficiency in training and drill. An orchestral selection concluded the evening's entertainment, which was one of the best and most original ever given by the school. Sister Superior and her sister assistants are entitled to credit for the excellence of the entertainment and its great success.

BURNT TIMBER ALL LOGGED

Portland, Dec. 2.—Closing of the large logging camps is to be more general than was at first anticipated. The Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, the largest producer of logs in the Columbia river territory, has decided to close its camps for two months, and is making preparations to suspend operations in about 10 days. This is the information given out by J. W. Alexander, resident agent of the company's logging and timber interests in the Columbia river district. R. L. McCormick, secretary of the Weyerhaeuser

timber corporation, and George S. Long of Tacoma, general western agent, were in Portland yesterday, and it was decided to close the camps. In order to save the large tracts of burnt timber in Clark County, Washington, the company has been logging continuously, the output a part of the time having been 200,000 feet daily. These logs are transported by railway and dumped into large storage ponds above Vancouver, the burnt timber better preserving its soundness when lying in the water. Many of the logs are sold to Portland mills and the others will be held in reserve for a better market.

Mr. Alexander stated that the other large logging camps had agreed to close down during the short days and rainy weather, and that his company had decided to follow the concerted plans of the other loggers. He said the company would not attempt to build any extension of its logging railway lines this winter, but will wait until good weather before making any improvements.

The larger proportion of the big logging firms have already closed down and the remainder will likely suspend operations this week. Several of the firms will keep a part of their crews at work in building extensions to logging railway lines, but there will be a large number of idle men until the camps start again.

MURDERER RESENTENCED.

George H. Lupton's Appeal Denied and He Must Hang.

San Francisco, Dec. 2.—Henry Milton, alias George H. Lipton, was brought from San Quentin yesterday to be resentenced on a charge of murder. He was convicted of killing James Gillette in April, 1903, but took an appeal to the supreme court prior to March 11, the day on which he was sentenced to be hanged. His appeal was denied and he was sentenced to be hanged at San Quentin on January 6.

Notice to Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Columbia River Packers Association will be held at the offices of the company at Astoria, Oregon, on December 12th, 1904, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may properly be considered.

Astoria, Or., Nov. 24, 1904.

GEO. H. GEORGE, Sec'y.

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